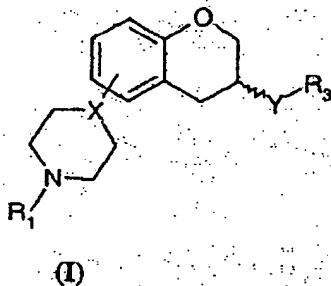


In the claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (currently amended) A compound of formula (I)



wherein

X is N;

Y is CH_2NR_2 , NR_2CO , CONR_2 , NR_2SO_2 or NR_2CONR_2

wherein R_2 is H or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl;

R_1 is H, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl or $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ cycloalkyl;

R_3 is $(\text{CH}_2)_n$ -phenyl, wherein the phenyl may be mono- or di-substituted with R_4 and/or R_5 , is monosubstituted with R_4 or disubstituted with R_4 and R_5 ;

wherein R_4 is selected from

a) ~~H,~~

b) ~~$\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl,~~

c) ~~$\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ cycloalkyl,~~

d) ~~halogen,~~

e) ~~CN,~~

f) ~~CF_3 ,~~

- ~~g) -OH,~~
- ~~h) -C₁-C₆-alkoxy,~~
- ~~i) -NR₆R₇,~~
- ~~j) -OCF₃,~~
- ~~k) -SO₃CH₃,~~
- ~~l) -SO₃CF₃,~~
- ~~m) -SO₂NR₆R₇,~~
- ~~n) -phenyl,~~
- ~~o) -phenyl-C₁-C₆-alkyl,~~
- ~~p) -phenoxy,~~
- ~~q) -C₁-C₆-alkylphenyl,~~

~~r) a) an optionally substituted 5-, 6- or 7-~~
 membered heterocyclic ring containing one or two
 heteroatoms selected from N, O, S, SO and SO₂,
 wherein when the heterocyclic ring is 5- or 6-
 membered and contains one heteroatom, the
 heteroatom is not N and when the heterocyclic ring
 is 5- or 6-membered and contains two heteroatoms,
 the heteroatoms are not both N and wherein the
 substituent(s) is(are) selected from C₁-C₆ alkyl,
 C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, phenyl-C₁-C₆ alkyl, (CH₂)_mOR₉,
 wherein m is 2-6 and R₉ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₆
 cycloalkyl or phenyl-C₁-C₆ alkyl, and COR₈, and

~~e)~~ b) an optionally substituted 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring containing one or two heteroatoms selected from N, O and S, wherein when the heteroaromatic ring contains one heteroatom, the heteroatom is not N and when the heteroaromatic ring contains two heteroatoms, the heteroatoms are not both N and wherein the substituent(s) is (are) selected from C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl and phenyl-C₁-C₆ alkyl; ~~and~~

~~t) -COR₈;~~

~~wherein R₆ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl or C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, R₇ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl or C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and R₈ is C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, CF₃, NR₆R₇, or phenyl;~~
 R₅ is selected from H, OH, CF₃, OCF₃, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl and C₁-C₆ alkoxy;

and n is 0-4;

wherein the compound is an (R)-enantiomer, an (S)-enantiomer, or a racemate in the form of a free base or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

2. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 1 wherein Y is NR₂CO or CONR₂.

3. (cancelled)

4. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 1, wherein R_1 is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl.

5. (cancelled)

6. (cancelled)

7. (currently amended) The compound according to claim 1, wherein n is 0.

8. cancelled

9. (currently amended) The compound according to claim 1, wherein Y is NR_2CO .

10. (currently amended) The compound according to claim 1 wherein Y is NR_2CO and R_4 is morpholino or CO_2R_4 .

11. (cancelled)

12. (previously presented) A pharmaceutical formulation comprising as active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 1 as an enantiomer or racemate, in the form of a free base or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof optionally in association with diluents, excipients or inert carriers.

13. (previously presented) A method for the treatment of 5-hydroxytryptamine-mediated disorders, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a

therapeutically effective amount of the pharmaceutical formulation of claim 12.

14-26. (cancelled)

27. (previously presented) A method for the treatment of 5-hydroxytryptamine mediated disorders comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound defined in claim 1.

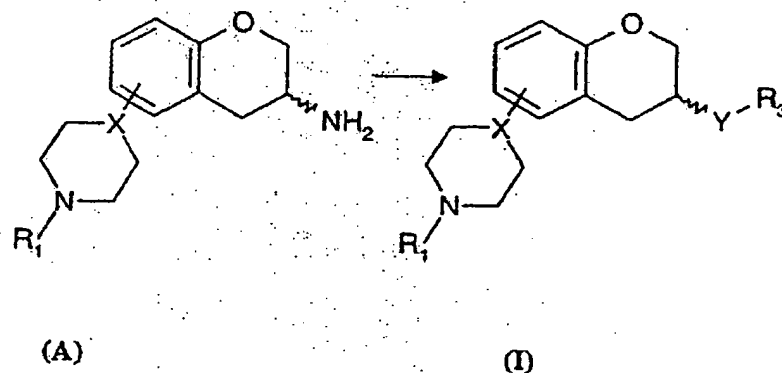
28. (previously presented) A method for the treatment of 5-hydroxytryptamine-mediated disorders in the central nervous system which require treatment with an h5-HT_{1B} antagonist, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound defined in claim 1.

29. (previously presented) A process for the preparation of the compound of formula I according to claim 1, comprising:

A(i)

acylation, in the case wherein R₁ is C₁-C₆ alkyl or C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, Y is NR₂CO, R₂ is hydrogen and X and R₃ are as

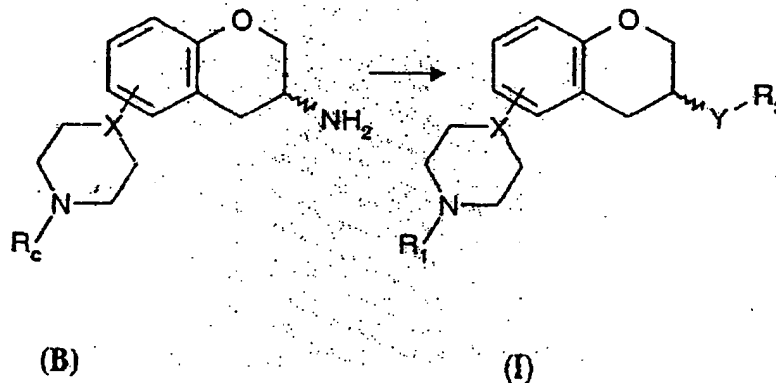
defined in claim 1, of a compound of formula A,



with an activated carboxylic acid R_3-COLg_1 wherein Lg_1 is a leaving group; or with a carboxylic acid R_3-COOH and an activating reagent;

A(ii)

acylation, in the case wherein R_1 is hydrogen, Y is NR_2CO , R_2 is hydrogen, R_c is a protecting group and X and R_3 are as defined in claim 1, of a compound of formula B

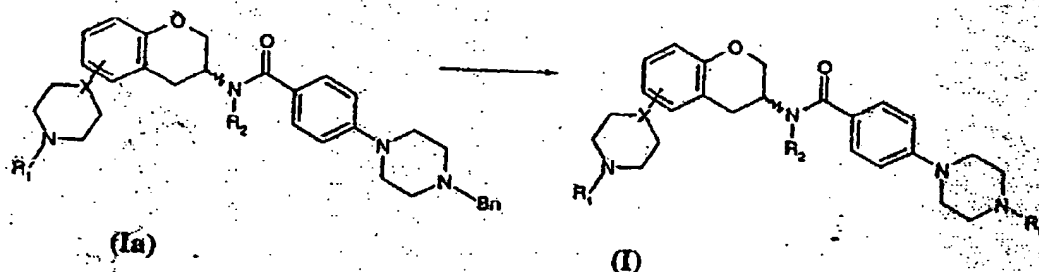


with an activated carboxylic acid R_3-COLg_1 wherein Lg_1 is a

leaving group; or with a carboxylic acid R_3 -COOH and an activating reagent, and removing the protecting group R_C ;

A(iii)

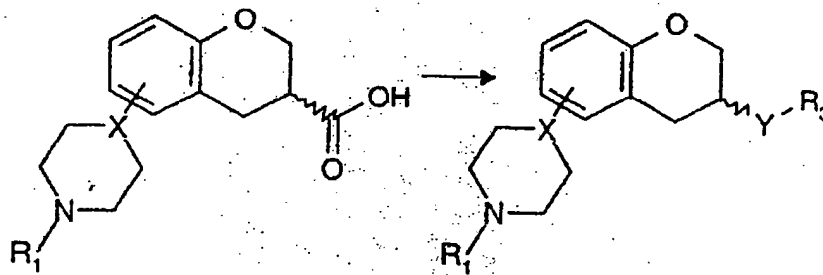
debenzylation, in the case wherein R_1 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl or C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, X and R_2 are as defined in claim 1 and R_3 below is C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, $(CH_2)_mOH$ wherein m is 2-6, or COR_8 , of a compound of formula Ia, followed by a) hydrogenation, b) alkylation, c) alkylation and removal of a protecting group or d) acylation;



B(i)

reacting, in the case wherein R_1 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl or C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, Y is $CONR_2$, and X, R_2 and R_3 are as defined in claim 1, an activated carboxylic

acid of a compound of formula C;



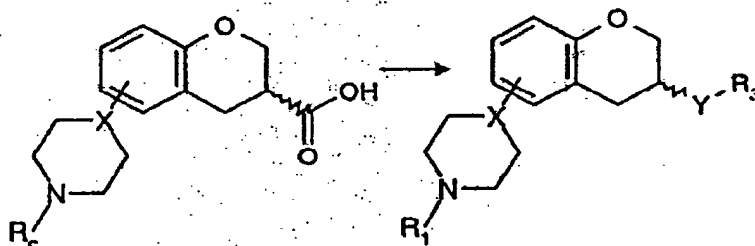
(C)

(I)

with an aniline or an amine HNR_2R_3 ; or

B(ii)

reacting, in the case wherein R_1 is hydrogen, Y is NR_2CO , R_c is a protecting group and X , R_2 and R_3 are as defined in claim 1, an activated carboxylic acid of a compound of formula D



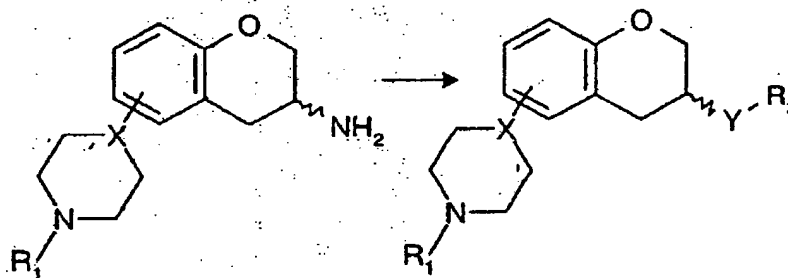
(D)

(I)

with an aniline or an amine HNR_2R_3 , and removing the protecting group R_c ; or

C

reacting, in the case wherein R_1 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl or C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, Y is NR_2CONR_2 , R_2 is hydrogen and X and R_3 are as defined in claim 1, a compound of formula A,

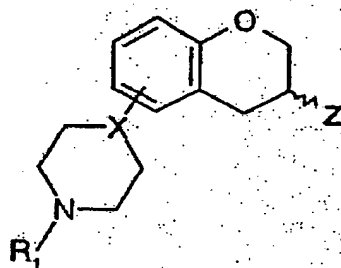


(A)

(I)

with a suitable azide in the presence of a carboxylic acid, R_3COOH .

30. (previously presented) A compound of the formula



wherein

$X=N$;

$Z=NH_2$ or $COOH$; and

R_1 is H, C_1 - C_6 alkyl or C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl.

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